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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/813,285	03/29/2004	Majid Anwar	PGLD-P02-003	4523
28120 7590 06/08/2007 FISH & NEAVE IP GROUP ROPES & GRAY LLP ONE INTERNATIONAL PLACE BOSTON, MA 02110-2624			EXAMINER LESPERANCE, JEAN E	
			ART UNIT 2629	PAPER NUMBER
			MAIL DATE 06/08/2007	DELIVERY MODE PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/813,285

Applicant(s)

ANWAR, MAJID

Examiner

Jean E. Lesperance

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 29 March 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 39-69 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 39-69 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 29 March 2004 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☒ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☒ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date See Continuation Sheet.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. The application filed March 29, 2004 is presented for examination and claims 39-69 are pending.

Drawings

2. The drawings are objected to under 37 CFR 1.83(a) because they fail to show "screen document 52 in Figure 3" as described in the specification. Any structural detail that is essential for a proper understanding of the disclosed invention should be shown in the drawing. MPEP § 608.02(d). Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement drawing sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being amended. The figure or figure number of an amended drawing should not be labeled as "amended." If a drawing figure is to be canceled, the appropriate figure must be removed from the replacement sheet, and where necessary, the remaining figures must be renumbered and appropriate changes made to the brief description of the several views of the drawings for consistency. Additional replacement sheets may be necessary to show the renumbering of the remaining figures. Each drawing sheet submitted after the filing date of an application must be labeled in the top margin as either "Replacement Sheet" or "New Sheet" pursuant to 37 CFR 1.121(d). If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required

corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 39-69 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) as being unpatentable over USPN 6,097,371 by Siddiqui et al.

Regarding claim 39, Siddiqui et al. teach providing a content document file having an internal representation of a document, which describes the document as a collection of document objects and parameters defining properties of instances of the objects within the document (the window Fig.4C (200) includes several visual windows like (210, 212, 214, and 216) as internal representation of a document and everyone of the internal windows having their own parameters wherein (the computer 109 displays one or more windows, such as a window 200, on the display device 112. The window 200 contains the visual output of a particular application running on the computer 109 (column 17, lines 62-65);

providing a tool document file, representative of a graphical tool that performs a user interface function, having an internal representation expressed in the same object and parameter based representation (the cursor Fig.4C (109) wherein users typically

moved throughout a document by using cursor movement keys;

providing tool code associated with the tool document file (using the pointer 113, users could manipulate a prior art slider bar or scroll thumb 221 within horizontal or vertical scroll bars 218 and 219 displayed in the window 200 that move a document and thereby control which portion of a document were visible in the window 200, as is known in the art. With the computer system 100 of the present invention, a user can rapidly, spatially move through the spreadsheet document 202 without the need of cursor movement keys and page up/down keys on the keyboard 116, and without using either of the horizontal or vertical scroll bars 218 or 219 (column 19, lines 16-26));

generating a screen document for display that is an aggregation of the content document file and the tool document file (The display device 112 is capable of displaying a pointer 113 and windows displaying documents (column 7, lines 22 and 23));

parsing the aggregated internal representation of the screen document (see Fig.4C); and

rendering the screen document to create a single output display that integrates the content document with the graphical tool that performs the user interface function (see Fig.6A).

Regarding claim 40, Siddiqui et al. teach providing the content document file includes providing a document file representative of a plurality of source documents (see Fig.4C) wherein each display on the screen document is a source document.

Regarding claim 41, Siddiqui et al. teach the plurality of source documents

comprise different data formats (see Fig.4C) wherein each display on the screen document are source document with different data format.

Regarding claim 42, Siddiqui et al. teach the tool code comprises a script (the window 200 shows an exemplary spreadsheet document 202 at 100% magnification, as reflected in a zoom text box 204 (see Fig.4A) wherein the zoom text box is interpreted as a script.

Regarding claim 43, Siddiqui et al. teach the tool document file is selected from the group of a user interface control tool or window/desktop furniture (see Figure 4C).

Regarding claim 44, Siddiqui et al. teach the tool document file is representative of interactive objects selected from the group consisting of a button, an icon, a pull down menu, a switch, and a slider control (see Figure 4C).

Regarding claim 45, Siddiqui et al. teach the tool document file includes information representative of a graphical tool selected from the group consisting of a magnifying glass, a ruler, a text entry cursor, a thumbnail navigation control, and a query tool (one mode of spatial navigation, in particular, or adjusting magnification of a document is shown with respect to an exemplary series of spreadsheet documents in a spreadsheet application. As noted above, the computer 109 displays one or more windows, such as a window 200, on the display device 112. The window 200 contains the visual output of a particular application running on the computer 109 (column 17, 58-65)).

Regarding claim 46, Siddiqui et al. teach the tool code associated with the tool document file is capable of processing the content document file or the tool document

file to create a derived document which forms part of the screen document (using the pointer 113, users could manipulate a prior art slider bar or scroll thumb 221 within horizontal or vertical scroll bars 218 and 219 displayed in the window 200 that move a document and thereby control which portion of a document were visible in the window 200, as is known in the art. With the computer system 100 of the present invention, a user can rapidly, spatially move through the spreadsheet document 202 without the need of cursor movement keys and page up/down keys on the keyboard 116, and without using either of the horizontal or vertical scroll bars 218 or 219 (column 19, lines 16-26)); the processed internal representation of the derived document presents the content in a manner that achieves a display effect associated with the tool (See Figure 4-A); and the display effect is portrayed in a rendered screen document (Figure 4-C).

Regarding claim 47, Siddiqui et al. teach processed internal representation of the derived document changes according to a contextual relationship among the graphical tool, the content document file, and an application program in which the tool document file is used (Discrete changes in navigating may be used when the speed of the processor 115 and amount of available memory 114 is such that continuous changes during navigation are not possible to show smooth transitions on the display device 112. Additionally, with the roller 105 such discrete changes provide a particularly intuitive and visceral method of incrementally navigating through and changing the display of a document in the window 200. However, in an alternative embodiment, the present invention can be equally applicable to continuous changes in navigating (column 31, lines 39-49)).

Regarding claim 48, Siddiqui et al. teach the contextual relationship is selected from the group consisting of a relative position of the graphical interface tool and the rendered content, a time at which the graphical interface tool acts on the rendered content, and a state of the rendered content (see Figure 4C).

Regarding claim 49, Siddiqui et al. teach providing a means to move the graphical tool to a selected position over the rendered document on the screen (the routine 300 in steps 314, 316, 230 and 336, employs or calls known subroutines for moving, scaling and repainting the image of the document on the display device 112. For each detent, one or more logically adjacent groups of data, such as lines of pixels or text, are moved in the scrolling, panning, automatic scrolling and scroll bar scrolling modes (see Figure 13)), and directing the tool code to process a portion of the content document file associated with a selected position (The input device of the application is also directed to a system for selecting one of several overlapping windows or "plys." Typical methods of selecting one of several overlapping plys requires users to position the cursor on the desired ply and clicking the mouse to select that ply (column 2, lines 26-30)).

Regarding claim 50, Siddiqui et al. teach providing the tool code comprises providing the tool code for creating a display effect by altering document objects and parameters describing an internal representation of a document (the routine 300 in steps 314, 316, 230 and 336, employs or calls known subroutines for moving, scaling and repainting the image of the document on the display device 112. For each detent, one or more logically adjacent groups of data, such as lines of pixels or text, are moved

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in the scrolling, panning, automatic scrolling and scroll bar scrolling modes (see Figure 13)) and (the size of another word processing document 270 can be altered within the window 200 from a magnification of 100% (FIG. 9A) to a magnification of 15% (FIG. 9B) by rotating the wheel 106. Notably, as shown in FIG. 9B, the pages of the document 270 are arranged in a two row by four column layout to thereby permit a greater number of pages to be displayed in the window 200 than in the embodiment of FIG. 8C. (see Figs.9A and 9B)).

Regarding claim 51, Siddiqui et al. teach altering document objects and parameters comprises modifying the internal representation to add a content to the screen document (the size of another word processing document 270 can be altered within the window 200 from a magnification of 100% (FIG. 9A) to a magnification of 15% (FIG. 9B) by rotating the wheel 106. Notably, as shown in FIG. 9B, the pages of the document 270 are arranged in a two row by four column layout to thereby permit a greater number of pages to be displayed in the window 200 than in the embodiment of FIG. 8C. (see Figs.9A and 9B)) wherein by decreasing the magnification from 100% to 15%, more information on the screen document will be added to the display.

Regarding claim 52, Siddiqui et al. teach rendering the screen document comprises generating a view of the screen document expressed in terms of primitive figures and parameters (see Fig.5) wherein the screen document (200) includes a plurality of different displays with different shapes and with different parameters.

Regarding claim 53, Siddiqui et al. teach the primitive figures are defined in terms of a bounding box, a shape, a transparency, and a data content of the figure (see

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Fig.5) wherein the screen document (200) includes a plurality of different displays with different shapes.

Regarding claim 54, Siddiqui et al. teach providing the tool code comprises providing the tool code that processes the generated view of the screen document to create a display effect by altering the parameters of the primitive figures that make up the view of the screen document (the size of another word processing document 270 can be altered within the window 200 from a magnification of 100% (FIG. 9A) to a magnification of 15% (FIG. 9B) by rotating the wheel 106. Notably, as shown in FIG. 9B, the pages of the document 270 are arranged in a two row by four column layout to thereby permit a greater number of pages to be displayed in the window 200 than in the embodiment of FIG. 8C. (see Figs.9A and 9B)).

Regarding claim 55, Siddiqui et al. teach altering the parameters of the primitive figures comprises altering parameters selected from the group consisting essentially of a scale, a transparency, and a color of selected figures within the screen document (the routine 300 in steps 314, 316, 230 and 336, employs or calls known subroutines for moving, scaling and repainting the image of the document on the display device 112. For each detent, one or more logically adjacent groups of data, such as lines of pixels or text, are moved in the scrolling, panning, automatic scrolling and scroll bar scrolling modes (see Figure 13)) and (the size of another word processing document 270 can be altered within the window 200 from a magnification of 100% (FIG. 9A) to a magnification of 15% (FIG. 9B) by rotating the wheel 106. Notably, as shown in FIG. 9B, the pages of the document 270 are arranged in a two row by four column layout to thereby permit a

greater number of pages to be displayed in the window 200 than in the embodiment of FIG. 8C. (see Figs.9A and 9B)).

Regarding claim 56, Siddiqui et al. teach processing the generated view of the screen document comprises clipping selected figures within the view of the screen document to a clipping area associated with the tool document file (the routine 300 in steps 314, 316, 230 and 336, employs or calls known subroutines for moving, scaling and repainting the image of the document on the display device 112. For each detent, one or more logically adjacent groups of data, such as lines of pixels or text, are moved in the scrolling, panning, automatic scrolling and scroll bar scrolling modes (see Figure 13)) wherein the subroutines for moving user the cursor Fig.10a (109) which can move a file from one area of the screen document to another area of the screen document is interpreted as clipping.

Regarding claim 57, Siddiqui et al. teach rendering the screen document comprises receiving a view control input that defines a viewing context and related temporal parameters to generate a context-specific view of the screen document (Under control of the operating system, the computer 109 displays a graphical "user interface" on the display device 112. The operating system logically divides the user interface into one or more windows (such as the window 200 shown in FIG. 4A) that are generated by software applications (column 16, lines 17-22)).

Regarding claim 58, Siddiqui et al. teach the context-specific view is selected from the group consisting of all of the document objects within the screen document, a whole document object, parts of one or some of the document objects within the screen

document (text box Fig.4C (204) is a document object within the screen document).

Regarding claim 59, Siddiqui et al. teach the view control input is interpreted to determine which parts of the internal representation of the screen document are required for the context-specific view (The pointer 113 is shown in the window 200, and as described above, is controlled by the X and Y axis computer signals produced by the mouse 101 (see Figure 4A)).

Regarding claim 60, Siddiqui et al. teach the view control input is interpreted to determine how, when and for how long the view is to be displayed (The pointer 113 is shown in the window 200, and as described above, is controlled by the X and Y axis computer signals produced by the mouse 101 (see Figure 4A)).

Regarding claim 61, Siddiqui et al. teach the graphical tool is presented on the display by means of a tool button that may be activated by a user (the cursor Fig.4C), and

ii. activation of the tool button by the user results in processing of the tool document file to create an image of the graphical tool within the display (see Fig.4C).

Regarding claim 62, Siddiqui et al. teach the tool code associated with the tool document file is capable of processing the content document file or the tool document file to create a derived document which forms part of the screen document (the cursor Fig.4c (109) interpreted as the tool is a portion of the display as a user interface to manipulate the display),

II. the processed internal representation of the derived document presents the content in a manner that achieves a display effect associated with the tool (see Fig.4C), and

III. the display effect is portrayed in the rendered screen document when the user activates the tool button (the cursor Fig.4c (109) interpreted as the tool is rendered in the screen document).

Regarding claim 63, Siddiqui et al. teach the objects of the internal representation of the content document file and the tool document file are selected from the group consisting essentially of a text object, a bitmap graphic object, and a vector graphic object (the window 200 shows an exemplary spreadsheet document 202 at 100% magnification, as reflected in a zoom text box 204 (see Figure 4A)).

Regarding claim 64, Siddiqui et al. teach the object is animated (the cursor Fig.4C (109) represents the moving object on window Fig.4C (200)).

Regarding claim 65, Siddiqui et al. teach the object is not animated (window object Fig.4C (218) is not animated).

Regarding claim 66, Siddiqui et al. teach the object is two-dimensional (Certain pointing devices allow three or more signals to be input to a computer to permit illusory positioning of a cursor in three-dimensional space on a two-dimensional visual display (column 2, lines 45-49)).

Regarding claim 67, Siddiqui et al. teach the object is three-dimensional (Certain pointing devices allow three or more signals to be input to a computer to permit illusory positioning of a cursor in three-dimensional space on a two-dimensional visual display

(column 2, lines 45-49)).

Regarding claim 68, Siddiqui et al. teach the object is selected from the group consisting of a video object, an audio object, and an interactive object (The displayed item or "video object" can be a cursor, graphic, or other image or graphical data represented on the visual display (column 2, lines 18-20)).

Regarding claim 69, Siddiqui et al. teach the object is selected from the group consisting of a button, an icon, a pull down menu, a switch, and a slider control (setting button Fig.14A (353)).

Conclusion

4. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the ably examiner should be directed to Jean Lesperance whose telephone number is (571) 272-7692. The examiner can normally be reached on from Monday to Friday between 10:00AM and 6:30PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Richard Hjerpe, can be reached on (571) 272-7691.

Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks
Washington, D.C. 20231

or faxed to:

(571) 273-8300 (for Technology Center 2600 only)

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park II, 2121 Crystal

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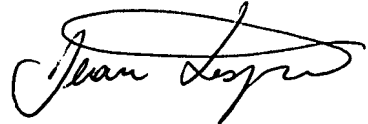
drive, Arlington, VA, Sixth Floor (Receptionist).

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the technology Center 2600 Customer Service Office whose telephone number is (703) 306-0377.

Jean Lesperance

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Date 6/4/2007

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jean Lesperance". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large loop at the end.

Continuation of Attachment(s) 3). Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08), Paper No(s)/Mail Date :3/29/04, 10/15/04, 2/11/05, 2/19/05, 12/12/05, 12/04/06, and 5/11/07.